### And the South-An Energetic Attempt te Break Up the Democratic Party in the Interest of a Third Term-The Lies That are Told and the

Libels. Washington special to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The publication of the letter of Representative Felton, of Georgia, on the poitical situation in the south, the substance of which was published in these dispatches a few days ago, together with other indications political revolt shown in that section against the old Bourbon leaders, has created nuch comment in political circles here. The prominent northern and western Democrats now in this city in alluding to it take the und that if such are

THE SENTIMENTS AND PURPOSES of any considerable portion of the Democratic n the south, the party had better abandon its organization at once, and any further efforts to carry such States as New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana would be a waste of time, and, in the language of the Gramercy park statesman, a "futile dalliance." These same gentlemen say that the Democratic party of the north and west have suffered enough because of their devotion to the south their devotion to the senth. their devotion to the south, to permit them-selves to be any longer intimidated by such threats as Representative Felton and others are indulging in; that the southern leaders must bear in mind that all the evils and disasters that have befallen the Democratic party since the war are due entirely to othern arrogance, declaration and assumption of superiority in party management, to which the people of the north will not submit; that the recent successes of the Republican party in the north and west were due solely to the attitude of the south, producing such results as the Chisholm massacre, Yazoo assassinations, and their reckless repudiation of State, municipal and private debts due to citizens of the north; that but for these things the probabilities are that the party would not occupy the humiliating position that it does to-day, but in all probability would be in the ascendency in the hitherto doubtful States referred to. These northern and western Democrats say further that if the party in the south is bent upon such a course as foreshadowed in these threats, they will find themselves without any following whatever, and that not only will the executive department continue in the hands of the Repub cans, but another year will find the Republi-can party in supreme control of every branch the government. One other remark made one of these representative northern emocrats was to the effect that it was evident to his mind that there was very little involved in these so-called indeendent movements in the south, and that it was very apparent that one of the controlling motives actuating these movements is, in the language of John Randolph, "The five loaves and the two fishes;" in other words, he said, it is an attempt on the part of these men to ingratiate themselves with the party

THE CONFEDERATES FOR GRANT.

Washington letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer: Meeting Mr. Willard, a northern lawyer, who has been attending to railroad aettlements in the south recently, he said: "Among the best men of the southern business class exists the kindest feeling for Grant, and in many cases a belief that the way to settle the sectional question and get the country on its feet is to make him President next year. I recall a group of gentlemen in Savannah rather of this way of think-Pierce's minister to Austria in 1853-56. belongs to the law firm of Jackson, Lawton of these men are West Pointers. Politics is not the engaging principle with any of them. They discern the desire to do right in Grant, and his independence of mere issues of expediency to get votes. He stands on his good character and his ability to do, and his influence over all parts of the country. They indicate but one deviation the country is the United States for the southern district of Ohio. These three cases are prosecutions for violations of what are known as trade mark in the claimed to have elected Tilden opinion. These three cases are prosecutions for violations of what are known as trade mark law, embodied in sections 4937 to 4947, reliable to the country. The question upon which the judges of the lower courts were divided in opinion is, whether the acts of congress on the subject of trade marks are founded on a following against one of the ablest states. of these men are West Pointers. Politics country. They indicate but one deviation ciety. Even there they admit he corrected the error as soon as he saw it, and told Hayes | pute. The first is the eighth clause of section the army could be no longer so used. Another person who speaks warmly for Grant is Geneval Roger A. Pryor, formerly of Petersburg, Virginia. He thinks that leaders like Tilden are of no use to the south, and that Grant would have the power and the desire to harmonize the whole country.

"In Georgia," continued Mr. Willard,
"there is no political opportunity under the
conditions of an unwieldy and discordant
majority. The thinking people see no good
in such a majority, and observe the corrup-

independence of northern opinion has not been a benefit; they desire to satisfy good opinion abroad. Therefore, I think that if Grant goes into the south the old soldier class there will greet him warmly." AN INDEPENDENT BREAK. "What is the practical desire of such men as you have mentioned?" "To see an independent party form in the southern States and declare for Grant, and go n with the Republican party of the north that is for Grant, and sweep the country, and all come together with no more reservations and work as Grant shall indicate. In 1872 they mistook Greeley for such a leader, but neither the Confederates, the northern Democrats nor the northern Republicans would go for him, because he had said unnecessary harsh things, was mercurial and uncertain and utopian, and knew nothing of real affairs. Business men would not have him; the politicians took him, but couldn't make their people vote for him. Grant got many white votes in the south, and carried nearly all the southern States. In office, he appointed numerous Confederates, like M'Laws and Longstreet, and every favor was the gift of a plain, kind heart."

tions of their State officers and the prevailing want of honor in their politicians. Absolute

"Do they know him well in the south." 'He made the tour of the south first in this November and December weather, 1865 —fourteen years ago. Six months previous to that he had interposed, without request from anybody, for General Lee, who had been inducted by a Virginia grand jury for treason. Grant wrote to Washington: 'Although it would meet with opposition in the north to allow Lee the benefit of amnesty, I think it would have the best regardle effect. think it would have the best possible effect toward restoring good-feeling and peace in the south to have him come in. All the peo-ple, except a few political leaders in the south, will accept whatever he does as right. The officers and men paroled at Appomattox Courthouse and since cannot be tried for reason so long as they observe the terms of their parole. This is my understanding.' It was under the favorable feeling of this intercession that Grant went through the south via Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah and Augusta. He made a plain, favorable report for them, using these words, which are still to be said, greatly to the regret of all good men: 'It is to be regretted that there cannot be a greater commingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly with those intrusted with the law making powers [3]. WHY GRANT BECAME A REPUBLICAN.

About the first of 1867 Grant said to Orr, of South Carolina, Joe Brown, of Georgia, of South Carolina, Joe Brown, of Georgia, and pass any laws necessary to carry such and others: "Go to the Union Republicans, treaties into effect, untouched. The question and to them alone. Have nothing whatever in each of these cases, viz : whether these to do with the northerners who opposed the war. They will never again be intrusted statutes can be upheld, in whole or in part, as valid and constitutional, must be answered with power. The more you consort with them the more exacting the Republicans will be, the circuit courts. He advised martial law in Texas, and in

July, 1867, said on examination: "Immediately after the close of the rebellion there was United States for the district of Kansas. a very fine feeling manifested in the south, and I thought we ought to take advantage of children and beirs of Samuel Hallitt to enit as soon as possible; but since that there has been an evident change." He protested railroad for the construction of its line of has been an evident change." He protested against Sheridan's removal from Louisiana, as "it will be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of congress." Thomas would not take Sheridan's place, and Hancock did. Therefore, Hancock is to-day a Democratic possibility for President.

The record of Andrew Johnson in dealing with General Grant at this period—an old politician and demagogue with a clean, raw hand—was not only mean, but foolish. Grant

hand—was not only mean, but foolish. Grant man national bank, in this city, for embez-created a decided stir in orthodox Jewish cirproved the better politician, and John A.

Andrew gave that conviction voice in October, 1867, when he said: "The tendency of lars in the stock of that institution.

man national bank, in this city, for embezcles. The Israelites who still cling to traditional Judaism regard this movement as dangerous to Jewish interests, and as threaten-

the hour is toward Grant, and that is best. It is not the ideal good. But it is the best practical good the country can have; and Grant is so square and honest a man that he is bound to be right in the main anywhere."

This is said to have been three days before John A. Andrew died. Has Massachusetts produced a better adviser since?

February 3, 1868, Johnson accused Grant-the first and last man ever to do so-of lying in reference to Stanton retaking the of fice of secretary of war. The fact was that Stanton took the office by the stealth of day-light before Grant bad read the order of the senate not sanctioning Stanton's suspension. Mr. Stanton's recent published correspond ence shows that he was not always a frank, sincere man—was much like Johnson, with whom he waged such an indignant quarrel. Grant replied to Johnson in the plain, raking words: "Pardon me for saying that I can but regard this whole matter, from beginning to end, as an attempt to involve me in the reassume the responsibility, in order to thus destroy my character before the country." In May, 1868, or within two months, Grant took every vote, six hundred and fifty, for President on the first ballot at the Chicago convention. The curtain at the rear of the stage simultaneously rose and showed his bust on one pedestal; a second pedestal of the Democratic convention, not yet then met, being enmity, and the challenge was painted above: "Match him!" It is open yet to the whole world.

## WASHINGTON.

Department Offices to be Clused on the Occasion of the Unveiling of the Thomas Statue-Supreme Court Decisions, Etc.

Washington, November 17 .- The Presi dent has ordered the executive departments closed to-day on account of the unveiling of

No. 23—Charles W. Kirtland, plaintiff in error, rs. Leonard L. Hotchkiss, in error, to the supreme court of errors, Litchfield counthe supreme court of errors, Litchfield county, Connecticut. The question presented by this case is whether the plaintiff in error, a citizen of Connecticut, can be rightfully taxed by that State under its law upon certain bonds owned by him, but held in the city of Chicago, and secured by deeds of trust on real estate located in that city. The supreme court of errors of Connecticut held that the assessments of which the plaintiff in error complained were in conformity with that the assessments of which the plaintiff in error complained were in conformity with the State laws, and that the law did not infringe on any of the plaintiff's constitutional rights. This court sustains the view taken by the lower court, and holds that the locality of the debt for purposes of taxation is not affected, by the fact that it is secured by mortgage on real estate.

After a little gossip about other law.

After a little gossip about other law.

Spoke of John Kelly and Tammany hall. Mr.

Tilden referred kindly to Mr. Kelly, but said that his ambition never seemed satisfied. He said that when he was governor, Tammany that is, they both profess pure monotheism only. But you will not find any real orthodox ministers exchanging pulpits with Unitarians, or even with reform rabbies. Our Judaism from that quarter.

men in Savannah rather of this way of thinking, led by Hon. Henry R. Jackson. Mr. of the supreme court of errors of Connecticut water. No. 705, the United States plaintiffs vs. mind was the fact that recently, at a meeting belongs to the law firm of Jackson, Lawton & Co., who have a fine business. Both Jackson and Lawton were generals in the Confederacy; so was Mr. E. P. Alexander, president of the Georgia reilroid and his first states of division from the circuit court of the Georgia reilroid and his first states plaintils rs. In the United States dent of the Georgia railroad, and his views are nearly in accord with the others. I may plaintiffs rs. W. W. Johnson, et al., on ceradd, I think, General M'Laws, of Georgia, a distinguished Confederate commander. Two the United States for the southern district of John Ke

8, article 1, which provides that congress shall have power to pass laws to promote

the progress of science and useful arts, by

securing for a limited time to authors and in-

ventors the exclusive right to their respective

writings and discoveries. With regard to

trade-mark has no necessary relation to in

country. They indicate but one deviation from his uniformly impartial course—interferences in Louisiana—but account that to the influence of some he trusted too long and to the effervescent nature of that Creole society. Even there they adout he corrected sufficient warrant for the legislation in dis-

Interchange of Goodfellowship Between Unitarians, Methodists and Israelites-A Strange, Eventful History-Objections

vention or discovery. It is generally the out-growth of a considerable period of use rather than of a sudden invention, and is often the result of accident rather than of design. The The Methodists of M'Kendree church Nashville, are worshiping in the Jewish synagogue of that city, and according to the New York Sun, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, long known as minister of All-Souls Unitaattempt to classify a trade-mark with the writings of authors is open to objections equally strong. The latter involves an eleequally strong. The latter involves an element of originality, as do also inventions; while a trade-mark is generally nothing more than an adaptation of something already in existence as the distinctive symbol of the than an adaptation of something already in existence as the distinctive symbol of the person using it. It does not depend on novelty, invention, discovery or any work of brain, but is tounded simply upon priority of appropriation. The court is therefore of opinion that while such legislation as that in question may be a judicious aid to common law on the subject of trade-marks, and may be within the competency of legislators whose general powers embrace that class of subjects, it is not authorized by the constitutional and their writings and discoveries. The other clause of the constitution relied on to support this legislation is the third of the section, which provides that congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among States, and with the Indian tribes. The argument is that a trade-mark is used to identify a particular class or quality of goods, and that, as so used, it is a valuable aid or instrument of commerce, and valuable aid or instrument of commerce, and comes within the scope of the constitutional provision cited. With regard to this point, the court believes, first, that the clause quoted does not bring within the control of congress every species of property which is a subject of commerce, or which is used in commerce (Wallace vs. Louisiana, 8 Howard, 73; Paul vs. Virginia, 8 Wallace 168), and that the legislation now in question does that the legislation now in question does not limit a trade-mark to interstate or international commerce, as it should, if it be based on the constitution. If it refers to all trade and commerce between all points, it is obviously an exercise of power not conferred on congress. That this is the purpose of this legislation seems, in the opinion of the court, to be evident. It contemplates the establishment of an universal system of trademark registration for the banefit of all who have already used a trade-mark, or who wish to adopt one in the future, without regard to the character of the trade to which it is to be applied, or to the locality of the owner. legislation is, in the opinion of this court, in excess of congressional power. It has been urged that if congress has power to regulate trademarks used in commerce with other nations, and among the several States, its is nothing to show that trade-marks in the three cases under consideration were used in that kind of commerce; and, second, that it is not within judicial province to give words is not within judicial province to give words read essays. Since then Dr. Gottheil and take place. Grant, after that, was sought to be involved between Johnson and the reconstruction congress, and in August, 1866, the first riot occurred in the south at New Orleans. Sheridan took the initiative in denouncing this as a would be to make a law which would be only partial in ite operation and which would be officiated conjointly a ing power of the general government over trade-marks and the duty of congress to make No. 2-Nixon M. Crane, executor, et al., appellants, vs. Kansas Pacific railroadmer wore the orthodox hat and silken scarf or tallith, but the latter, by an especial vote of the board of Emanu-El trustees, was per-

ing the perpetuity of Judaism in the United States. With a view to obtaining the views of representative Jews on this matter, a reporter called yesterday upon Rev. Dr. DeSola Mendes, minister of the Forty-fourth street synagogue, one of the most influential congre-

gations in the country. Dr. Mendes said: The conservative Jews and, indeed, reason-

"Under no circumstances would I surren

Mr. A. T. Cohen, an influential member

what is actually the present lamentable con-dition of affairs. It is true that the reform

ministers are exchanging pulpits with some so-called orthodox rabbies; but these latter

"DEATH TO THE UNION."

Proves to be the Exact Language

Without the Omission of a Dot or Cross, of Bobby Toombe's Chicago Disputch-Trent-

ed as a Joke.

of Atlanta, Georgia, on the twelfth instant

The dispatch as received has been compared with the original and found to be correct in every word. Hence there was no garbling in the transmission. The closing sentences

Chattanooga Times, 17th: "General

the great wit; He is, as we see him, only 'an

amoosin' kuss, with nothing harmful about him at all. We can not, for the life of us,

see what hurt can come to anything or any-

body from allowing the old man free rein to

air his fancy or his folly or his eccentricity.

We can see nothing serious in anything Gen-

eral Toombs says. He represents nobody but himself, and he knows it. There is no good in scolding at him or swearing about him.

His very extravagance of utterance, the sheet-iron thunder of his phillipics, are complete antidotes to his violent partisanism of a dead and buried regime. General Toombs might as well talk of re-establishing slavery as to

discuss the feasibility of another fight for the right of the States to secede. Everybody knows that; and so long as his talk seems to amuse the old man and hurts nothing in the

wide world, why not let him air his eloquence

in peace."

The Macon Telegraph, one of the most thoroughly representative, judicious and moderate of southern journals, speaks thus of

boundaries, dividing our rivers and waters

making an endless customhouse cordon, in terfering with trade in all its ramifications

by such utterances. What we do desire i

the common fate and lot of American citi

zens, and what we desire to escape in this connection is all perversion of traditional American policy seeking an excuse or pretext in representations that we are unfriendly to

the peace, dignity and tranquillity of the na

Certainly; but why be serious about any-thing Toombs says? The best treatment for

him is to pass him by with a laugh. He no more represents the thought or purpose of the south than Dan Deutsch, late of Chattanooga,

now of Atlanta, represents the thought and purpose of the merchants of these two cities. Everybody laughs at Dan. Why not laugh at Bob?

A Lucky Trio of Firemen.

Louisiana, or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York city, New York, before December 16th, when the extraordinary distribution under the sole management of Generals G. T. Beauregard and Jubal A. Early will take place.

323 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee. We

have just received large shipments of fresh new goods, and now ready for the trade. The

Clothing and Furnishing Goods

are offered at cost to close out by January 1st.

Otto Schwill & Co., Seedsmen.

223 MAIN STREET,

S. Gaby, Agent,

Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Beale street, pays the highest cash price for everything in the junk-

shop line, especially scrap-iron, rags, and all

Business for Sale.

complete for running a first-class business,

interchange of pulpits among orthodox and grades of cotton and metals.

Offer at lowest prices seed-wheat, onion sets grass and garden seeds, etc.

tional government.

Interviewed-Blames Thurman and Bayard for His Defeat and the Success of Hayes - He Thinks the People ! hould Have Rebelled Against the Theft of the Presidency.

TILDEN

Jersey City Herald: Now that Mr. Tilden seems relegated to private life, it will do him no political or personal hurt to refer to a few the lack of harmony much more noticeable. But this claim of a desire to restore peace and good will is hardly in good faith. At the funeral of Rev. Dr. Einhern last week, Rev. Dr. Hirsch, of Philadelphia, one of the leadhings of the past. In a conversation, a year ago last August, at the United States hotel, Saratoga, between Samuel J. Tilden, the defrauded President, Smith M. Tweed and the writer, we asked Mr. Tilden what he thought of John Sherman. Without hesitation, but in slow and thoughtful words, Mr. Tilden replied: "Mr. M'Dermott, John Sherman's a rascal." Sherman's name was dropped and the conversation was turned to the conversation of a desire to restore peace and good will is hardly in good faith. At the function of the lead-to-the conversation, and the conversation was turned to the conversation of thought of John Sherman. Without hesitation, but in slow and thoughtful words, Mr. Tilden replied: "Mr. M'Dermett, John Sherman's a rascal." Sherman's name was dropped and the conversation was turned to the electoral commission. It was asked if the act had his approbation when it was before congress. His answer was: "I disapproved of the act, as it was utterly unconstitutional. But my six was asked if the act had his approbation when it was before congress. His answer was: "I disapproved of the act, as it was utterly unconstitutional. But my six was utterly with the control of the act and the orthodox lamb shall lie down together in peace."

"Are you in favor of an intershance of the control sistance of law, for which you hesitated to the electoral commission. It was asked if unconstitutional. But my wishes were not consulted, nor was my opinion asked regarding the bill by any of those having it in charge—not even Mr. Hewitt sought me about it; and therefore I could not interfere to oppose it." We remarked: "Edmunds 'cooked' the bill, Mr. Tilden." Mr. Tilden answered: "I blame Thurman and Bayard.

painted above: "Match him!" It is open yet to the whole world.

And how he has survived them all! Colfax, Andrew Johnson, Tilden, Greeley! Like a great bird sailing over the ocean and pecked by skylarks, he only makes detraction visible by being the object of it. He accepted in words not yet out of date: "Peace, quiet and protection everywhere!"

WASHINGTON.

answered: "I blame Thurman and Bayard. They consented to the passage of a bill that they knew was unconstitutional. They defeated me and put that other man in the White House." "Why," we inquired, "did you not take the oath of office at New York? You could have acted as President there. If General Jackson had been in your place, he would have gone to Washington."

At these remarks Mr. Tilden fingered his nose quietly. Then he threw one leg across der my pulpit to a preacher of another faith, nor would I undertake to preach anything more or less than I believe in the pulpit of another. 'Reform' has gone too far for conanother. 'Reform' has gone too far for con-servative ministers in any way religiously to identify themselves with it. You may go into the average reform temple, and, except-ing that you will not see the cross there, you would not know that you were not in a chris-tian house of worship. The only good that I can see in the movement of exchanging nose quietly. Then he threw one leg across the other, and after a few seconds contem-plation he said: "Perhaps I should have done so. But, then, we would have had civil pulpits is this, that some Jewish congrega-tion will have a chance of hearing better English than they are accustomed to being war. Grant was ordering troops to Washington," "That seemed but an impudent menace," we said. "Grant would have counted without his host should be have dared to use his troops against the choice of

Mr. A.T. Cohen, an influential member of Dr. Mendes's congregation, said: "I think this whole movement very injudicious. It can only breed strife without any corresponding advantage."

A prominent member of the Portuguese synagogue in Nineteenth street, near Fifth avenue—the oldest and one of the most influential in the United States, having been established nearly two hundred years ago, and numbering among its members such a majority of the people "Against a man who was elected President by a majority of three millions of the white voters of this country," joined in Mr. Weed. "Would it not have been better to have risked civil war," Mr. Tilden was asked, "than to have bowed to such humiliation and disgrace?' and numbering among its members such families as those of Hendricks, Nathan, Hart Phillips, Gomez, Abecasis and Cardozo,

John Kelly claimed to have elected Tilden

## JEW AND GENTILE.

preacher united in officiating. Rev. Dr. Gottheil, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, preached last winter in Brooklyn at the Unitarian church of Rev. Mr. Camp, and the Universalist church of Rev. Dr. Hill, and those gentlemen may, at no distant day, offi-ciate in the Temple. The congretion of the Temple, in conjunction with Dr. Gottheil, are eady at any time to invite such clergymen as please them to their pulpit, whether they be Catholic or any Protestant sect, provided their sermons do not attempt conversion. Last year Dr. Bellows, who had long entrained a friendship for Dr. Gottheil, delivered an address at the funeral of his son, which greatly pleased the many present, and they expressed a desire to have here in the which greatly pleased the many present, and they expressed a desire to hear him in the Temple. At the biennial meeting in Provi-dence last month of the Ministers institute, of which Dr. Bellows is a member, Dr. Gottheil was invited to read a paper. He delivered an essay on the Monotheism of the Jews, and considers it now a fitting time to invite Dr. Bellows to the Temple in return. Rev. Drs. Deems, of this city, and Foster, of Newark, both spoke there last winter, but only at an evening anniversary of the college started by the temple, to which several other Protestant clergymen were invited. The Ministers institute men were invited. The Ministers institute consists of Unitarian clergymen, but have invited to membership many orthodox divines, including rabbis. They desire to unite the clergy on a scientific basis, and to effect in the field of theology what the British association for the advancement of science is attempting in the sphere of physics. This liberalism on the part of the Jewish reform clergy is an outgrowth of their secession from old forms, and a sequence of their exchange of pulpits for the last two years with more orthodox rabbis. In 1877 Rev. Henry S. Jacobs, of the Thirty-fourth street synagogue, organized a course of Monday evengogue, organized a course of Monday eventer, and Dr. Emil Hirsch, of Louisville, Close protherhood is now alleged to exist between the reform and orthodox Jews of this city, and all acerbity of the latter toward the former has long ago vanished. It is understood that the young members of the orthodox synagogues generally favor the introduction. music, uncovered heads, and pews, but the older members prefer retaining the usages of their fathers. On Saturday, the first instant, Rev. Drs. Gotthiel and Jacobs exburying—323 Main street. All retail bills cash. of their fathers. On Saturday, the first instant, Rev. Drs. Gotthiel and Jacobs exchanged pulpits, and each read the service of the temple in which he officiated. The for-

## FITZHUGH.

The Whilom Doorkeeper of the House Thinks Grant the Biggest Man in the Republican Party-He is Popular in

able Jews of all classes have no sympathy with this movement. If there were any need of efforts to bring about a better understanding between the orthodox and reformers, they should have been made twenty years ago, when the line was more distinctly drawn and employ bushwhackers to furnish business and

"Colonel Fitzhugh, I see by the papers here that you are installed as doorkeeper of the Texas legislature." "Not a word of truth in it, I assure you. It is my cousin, William Fltzhugh, and the papers misidentified us." "How is Texas?"

"Just beginning to boom. We are now commencing to feel the benefit of the better nes, and our party is well satisfied with "Are you in favor of an interchange of pul-pits between reform ministers and orthodox things generally."
"Well, I reckon that has had some fluence in things political. You all down there don't exhilarate on politics, now that you are well-to-do?"
"We are waiting—" "I am not. For example, I would certainly not exchange pulpits with Dr. Hirsch, nor do I see that any good could be accomplished by such an exchange."
"Would you exchange pulpits with a Unitario minutes." "For Grant!"

"I can't say that, and don't say that. In fact, I haven't the knowledge or right to say it. But our people are really less solid south at present than since the war. One thing and another, the last thing of all, the New York election, has done great service in working the Grant boom."

"He is the biggest man of the Republican party in the south, without a doubt."

"And after all after we are solidly established in home great ment throughout the lisbed in home government throughout the thirteen States, a disintegration of any solid blindly-follow-my-leader party is come to be a certainty. The people, in fact, are on the lookout for their best chances, more in a general financial way, that may lead to pros-perity than in a political aspect."

## DEFREES,

The Public Printer under Lincoln Johnson and Hayes, is Opposed to Grant-Thinks he Disgraced Himself and Ought not to be

New York Tribune, 15th: John D. Defrees, public printer at Washington under Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Hayes, has been several days at the Park avenue hotel. He

dency.
"Sherman is my man," he said. "I am now voting in West Virginia, and I think he will get that State. Blaine's friends also have some hope, but it seems to me that Sh erman is the most fitting candidate."
"Will Hayes positively decline to run again, even if has a chance?" "Positively. I have talked with him re-cently on that subject. He says that nothing could occur which would make him turn ism. Jews who are Jews, have no sympathy with this burlesquing of Judaism. The most orthodox Jew does not want to make converts. Our religion teaches that the good of all faiths will receive the grace of God. There from his promise to be, in no event, a candidate. He is a man of integrity, and has made a good administration."
"What do you think of the Grant move

is no need of any new fangled notions to make Judaism acceptable to the Jews or ex-cusable in the eyes of the Gentiles." "I don't take any stock whatever in it. Grant has been tried twice, and his adminis-tration left an odious reputation. There is nothing in him which calls upon the people to change all their traditions on the subject of a

d term. "I suppose you admit that there is some "I suppose you admit that there is some danger of his nomination?"
"Just now, apparently so. This 'boom,' as it is called, has been pretty well worked up, but I think it has seen its best. That whole excursion he made around the world has been nothing but a part of a preconceived scheme to take him into the Presidency CHICAGO, November 18.—The editor of the News has verified the correctness of the dispatch received from General Robert Toombs,

again."
"Do you think Indiana will go Republican "I think it quite probable. The same causes which have reduced the Democrats in Ohio have operated in Indiana. Besides, we have had a very considerable immigration of colored people from the southern States into Indiana, and they can become citizens there in six months."

are: "He (Grant) fought for his country honorably and won. I fought for mine and lost. I am ready to try it over again. Death to the Union." "Why is not Hendricks more prominently mentioned, now that his prospects are, or ought to be, clearer?"
"Well, he has been mentioned so long that I suppose they are rather tired of him. Toombs used to stir our wrath by his erratic political utterances. Now he serves us the same purpose that A. Ward's tiger served He is not a positive man, and that, also, is more distinctly perceived. I believe Tilden will be the Democratic candidate yet."

"Mr. Defrees, you were in the Liberal Republican convention of 1872. What is your pinion now as to the result of that conven-

"The right man to have nominated then was David Davis. He would be the best man for the Democrats to nominate now, but they are not smart enough to do it."
"Who is the leading Republican in In-"Benjamin Harrison. He is the ablest man in the State, and one of the ablest men the State ever had." "Is the soft-money element discouraged in

"It is reduced in quantity and spirit. Governor Morton afflicted the State with that heresy, and it infected a part of the Republican party. He was a man of expediency, not of convictions."

## the general's skylarking dispatch to the Chicago News: "Toombs's dispatch is the voice of a solitary nightmare. If the southern people could have it as a free gift, they would not at this day accept a separate nationality dividing a continent by mere statutory GINNED and inflicting a thousand other evils and inconveniences, without hope of corresponding benefit. No, the southern States do not de-sire disunion, and are wholly misrepresented

Nos. 75, 77, 79 & 81 Vance St.

THE Largest and only Complete Ginning Establishment in Memphis. The only Gin where you can get your cotton cleaned by air entirely. No beating and breaking of staple.

I guarantee the best sample and turn out I have Four New Eighty-Saw Gins and Hul ers, and will not keep you waiting for your cotton Large Wagon Scales to weigh cotton on. Cotton fully Insured (Free of Charge) and well Taken Care of. Call and see the Finest Ginning Establishment in the world. The Proprietor is always on hand to show you the Gin.

ALL DRAYAGE FREE OF CHARGE. N. W. SPEERS. JR. 328 Front street.

Have a large and well-assorted stock of Produce, such as Potatoes, Cabbage, Ap-ples, Oranges, Onions, Krout, Pickles, Pigsfeet, Mincemeat, Butter, Cheese, etc., to which the attention of the trade is invited

(BENTS A SPECIALTY). 281 Main street, near Madison

REMOVAL.

WE have removed our store to No. 342 Front street, three doors south of Union. We are receiving a full new stock of all Einds of Greceries, Tobacco. Wines and Liquors, which we offer at the lowest market prices. We will be pleased to see our friends and customers at our present stand. G.A. ECKERLY & Bros CHICAGO,

THE CENTER OF SPECULATION. WE invite attention to the present activity in our able opportunity offered for speculation. Profitable trades can be made on either a rising or a failing prospective market, with little money, for margins only are required. Send for our Special Circular, which gives full particulars of trading in futures. Will give bank references and require same on opening accounts.

D. E. M'CONKEY & CO.,

Commission Merchants, Chicago.

95 Fifth avenue, corner Washington street. The well-known carriage business of Morgan & Co., 222 Second street, everything with or without stock. Apply to
B. B. BOGERS, 222 Second street.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Washington Capital: Last evening the Capital met Ex-Doorkeeper Fitzbugh in Willard's. Major Fitzbugh has just arrived in our city from the land of the Rio Grande, and, from his healthy, handsome appearance, the Texan climate is so inducive to health that it is not astonishing undertakers should that it is not astonishing undertakers should be a vaccase.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 367 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

A. VACCARU. B. VACUARO, VACCARO & CO.

INFORTERS AND DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS, No. 324 Front street, Memphis.

# M.H.Coover&Co

Doors, Sash, Blinds & Moldings, Brackets and Scroll Work, Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc., NOS. 161, 163 AND 165 WASHINGTON ST.

## G.BAUM&CO WHOLESALE LIQUOR and CIGAR DEALERS

356 MAIN STREET, : : MEMPHIS, TENN.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that we have closed our house in Cincinnati, and have resumed business at Memphis, with a large and complete stock of Wines. Liquers and Cigars. We solicit a call from our customers and friends, or their orders, which shall have prompt attention.

G. BAUM & CO., 356 Main street

# COTTON FACTORS

Wholesale Grocers

296 and 298 FRONT STREET, | 318 N. COMMERCIAL STREET, FAgents for the Celebrated E. Carver Cotton-Gins. E HENRY FRANK.

## FADER, FRANK & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors

294 Front street, Memphis, Tenn. W. B. Galbreath.

W.B.GALBREATH& CO Practical Apothecary.

COTTON FACTORS, 11 Union St.; Memphis

Tour Warehouse (Mutual Storage Company) is now open, ready to receive cotton, on which we will make liberal cash advances. A S a TONIC and BESTORATIVE after the dis-tressing effects of the YELLOW FEVER, MALARIAL FEVERS, and other debilitating

**ALIMENTARY** 

Uniting the properties of alcoholic stimulants and raw meat. It stimulates and supports the vital forces. It is a food medicine for convalescents. Sold by all druggists.

E.FOUGERA & CO., Agents, New York. A warded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for five charing qualities and excellence and fasting char-acter of successful and flavoring. The best tobacc-ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plus. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. Jackson & Cc., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

Non-Resident Notice. Tennessee—Lucy E. Anderson vs. Samuel A. Anderson.
It appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Samuel A. Anderson, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee:
It is therefore ordered, That he make his appearance herein, at the Courthouse of Shelby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in January, 1880, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.
This 10th day of November, 1879.
A copy—attest: R. J. Bl.ACK, Clerk and Master.
By K. B. M'HENRY, Deputy Clerk and Master.
N. C. Taylor, Sols. for compi'nt.

G. D. CROCKETT Justice of the Peace, T. S. MALLORY, Constable, TAVE returned to their office, 285 MAIN ST., and are ready for business.

INMAN LINE UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STRAMERS New York to O neenstown & Liverpool Every Thursday or Saturday. City of Berlin, 5491 tons. City of Montreal, 4490 tns
City of Richmond, 4807 City of Brussels, - 3775
City of Chester. - 4566 City of New York, - 3500
These magnificent steamers are among the strongest, largest and fastest on the Atlantic, and have every modern improvement, including hot and cold water and electric bells in staterooms, revolving chairs in saloons, bath and smoking-rooms, barber shops, etc. For rates of passage and other information, apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 31 Broadway, New York, or to

Emmet Bank. Memobis.

Young Ladies' School AND KINDERGARTEN.

MISS CLARA CONWAY ... PRINCIPAL Studies will be resumed Monday, Nov. 17th. Thorough in Work.

Non-sectarian in Character.

THE Principal of the school takes this method of saying to the people of Memphis, that Education, in its one true sense, is the object of her work, and that her school for girls is the result of a close and careful study of the best school systems and the best thought of the leading educators of the world. All false and injurious processes of artificial growth have been carefully avoided, and only such methods used as will secure a full, healthy and harmonious growth toward and into a true woman's such methods used as will secure a full, healthy and harmonious growth toward and into a true womanly womanhood. As heretofore, Physical Culture will receive the attention its importance demands. Education after the method of the Boston School of Oratory. Object lessons in the Primary Department upon the plan defined by Prof. Goodale, of Harvard University, and daily lessons in every department upon Health, current Events and Topics of General Interest. Drawing will be included in the Primary Course, and French in the Intermediate. A thorough three-years course in English Literature, supplemented by extra work in the study of German and French authors.

mented by extra work in the study of German and French authors.

The Principal of the school will give her personal attention to each department.

The KINDERGARTEN will be under the charge of Mrs. E. C. JAMSS, an accomplished graduate of the training-school of Mrs. A. B. Ogden. Number limited to twenty. As this is the only Kindergarten in Memphis, and as no parent should be willing to deprive a little one of this beautiful mental, moral and physicial health-giver, it is important that application for seats be made at once.

Pupils in all departments are expected to enter at he beginning of the term.

THE HOPE OIL MILL Will furnish sacks to responsible shippers and pay the market price for good new seed, delivered on levee or at railroad depots, Memphis.

B. F. HALLER, Secretary.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Clover, Herds, Blue, Orchard, Timothy, Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, Onion Sets, Kale, Spinach, Etc., fresh and genu-

ine, receiving by R. G. CRAIG & CO. 377 Main Street.

R. G. CRAIG & CO., Agricultural Implement & Seed Dealers, 377 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Christian Brothers' COLLEGE.

No. 282 Adam's street, Memphis, THIS Institution afford a every facility for the best Classical and Commercial Education. Studies will be resumed Montay, November 10, 1879. For circulars, git ing particulars and terms for BOARDERS and DAY SCHOLARS, apply to BBO. MAURELIAN.

DR. RICE, 37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DIS-Spermatorrhea and Impotency, gardy cared. SYPHIL IS positively cared and processing and processing and processing and the processing and the control of the processing and the control of the processing and the proc and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases
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Consultations personally se by letter free and invited,
Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential. PRIVATE COUNSELOR 200 pages, sent to any address, security scaled, for thirty cents. Should be read by all. Address as above ce hours from 9 A. M. en P. M. Sundays 2 to 2 2

Saturday, November 1, 1879. ARMOUR INSTITUTE

No. 271 Madison street, WILL RESUME STUDIES

On Monday, November 17, 1879. Murphy & Murphy. General Insurance Agents,

Memphis......Tennessec Mrs. Emma C. Tucker WILL reopen her school at No. 275 Vance street, corner of Wellington, on MONDAY, November 17th. French taught by the principal, and Vocal Music by Prof. Winkler, without extra

J.J. RAWLINGS & Co. Cotton Factors

and Commission Merchants, 332 FRONT STREET.

DISPENSABY. Dr. D. S. Johnson's

Medical Dispensary. No. 17 JEFFERSON STREET. Between Main and Front, Memphis. [ESTABLISHED IN 1860.] DR. JOHNSON is acknowledged by all parties in terested as by far the most successful physicism in the treatment of private or secret diseases. Quick, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Becent cases of thonouries and syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige stadicated without the use of mercury. Involuntary loss of senten stopped in a short time. Sufferest from impotency or loss of sexual powers restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrine and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured.

T. B. HAYNES, B. F. HERBON, Late Herron, Haynes & Co.

Cotton Factors And Commission Merchants ESTABLISHED 1833.

Strictly Headquarters FOR PURE DRUGS.

S. MANSFIELD & CO WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS MEMPHIS, TENN.

NOW OPEN WITH New and Complete Fall Stock ELECTION OF DIRECTORS MEMPHIS and CHARLESTON R.R. CO. ON TUESDAY. DECEMBER 2, 1879, an election will be held in the cities of MEM-PHI3, TENN., and HUNTSVILLE, ALA., by the Stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Ballroad Company, to choose Nine Directors in said company to serve twelve months and until their successors are elected and qualified. The polis in Memphis will be opened at the Depot and in Huntsville at the Courthouse. R. T. WILSON, President. S. B. CRUSE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston R.R. Co. THE annual meeting of the stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Raticoad Company will be held in HUNTSVILLE, ALA., on Tuesday, December 2, 1879. Business of great importance will be transacted, and a full attendance is earnestly requested.

8. R. CRUSE, Secretary and Treasurer. Overton Drug and Family Medicine Store D. F. GOODYEAR,

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared. Physicians and Families Supplied on Liberal Terms. REMEMBER, the BEST is ALWAYS the CHEAPEST Memphis.....Tennessee

VEGETABLE TONIC SPECIFIC PILLS, For the permanent cure of GONORRHEA, GLEET IMPOTENCE. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Incont nence, Genital Deblilty, Gravel, Strictures, and al diseases caused by self-polution, such as loss of Memory, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, SPERMATORRHEA, etc. Price, \$250 per box; 3 boxes for \$6. For further information apply to D. F. GOODYEAR, 167 Main, Memphis.

These Pills, when persevered in never fail to cure the worst cases of URINARY DISEASES, such as have been enumerated; SEMINAL WEAKNESS yields like magic to their influence when used from six to eight weeks. Directions on circular inclosed, and should be rigidily adhered to.

EFFIG. Sent by mail, 25 cents extra must accompany the price.

Miss Higbee's School,

354 Poplar Street. THE Sisters of St. Mary having discontinued their school in Memphis. I have leased their large and commodious school-building, and will open therein my school for girls, D. V., on MONDAY. November 17, 1879. The retired situation and refined surroundings make the location a desirable one for educational purposes, while its accessibility by the street railway and boulevard, overcomes, in a measure, the obstseles of distance from valued patrons. The rooms are large, light, well ventilated and perfecilly appointed—being refurnished throughout with new deaks, maps and school apparatus; and for adaptability to these purposes, are not suspassed in the city. During the filteen years of my work in Memphis, I have been enabled, by yearly vielts to other cities, to keep up with the progress of educational science; and, assisted by trained teachers, I am prepared to offer to the people of Memphis as liberal a course for their daughters as can be obtained in any high school in the United States. The course of study will be the same, with soune modifitions, as that devised by me for use in the Presbyterian School.

A class of boys, under eight years of age, will be terian School.

A class of boys, under eight years of age, will be received in the primary department.

Terms according to age and class—\$37 50, \$30, \$22 50, for the school year (thirty weeks) payable in advance, in three equal payments, during the

No extra charge for Latin or Drawing.
For circulars, with course of study, etc., address
MISS JENNY M HIGBER, 354 Poplar st.

JEWELRY, Sterling Silverware,

No. 290 MAIN ST., TEMPHIS......TENNESSEE THE SISTERS OF ST. MARY

SISTERS OF ST. MARY No. 352 Poplar street, Memphis.

J.FLAHERTY & CO UNDERTAKERS.

And Manufacturers of Flaherty's Patent Preserving Casket or Corpse Cooler. W B keep on band full lines of Metallile, Solid Wainut, Rosewood Flaished Caskets and Cases, trimmed in the highest style of art. Orders by Mail or Telegraph will be promptly illed. C. O. D. 317 and 318 SECOND ST., MEMPHIS

MANHOOD RESTORED. Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Se inal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disord brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Drug DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

Carver --- AND ---ECLIPSE GINS.

OFFICE OF CARVER GIN AND MACHINE CO., Corner Sheiby and M'Call streets.

We have a supply on hand of the Light-draft,
Fast-ginning Carver Cotton Gin, and also the
renowned Eclipse Hulling Gins and Condensers and
Feeders, and are prepared to do Gin Repairing
promptly. CARVER GIN AND MACHINE CO. Administratrix Notice.

THE undersigned has qualified as administratrix of Anton Kaufman, deceased; all persons who have claims against his estate will file the same with her attorneys, Messrs. L. & E. Lehman, at their office, No. 20 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. November 12, 1879. CAROLINE KAUFMAN, Adm'x Anton Eaufman, dec'd.